FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—GENTLEMEN:—I wish to make a few remarks relative to an act passed by our last Legislature, which must long be remembered by Cumberland county and the surrounding country, and more particularly by every Turpentine Distiller in this section. Now it is not the amount alone that the Stills are taxed, that I take exception to, but the unfairness of the tax law on Stills. There is no fairness nor justice in the Still tax, as you have justly remarked in some of your back numbers. No men in the State have suffered by the pressure as Distillers have. It is said the very looks of a Distiller are enough for a Bank officer, without his naming his wants, and I have understood that a Bank officer can smell a Turpentine Distiller. Yet with all this they are to be taxed. There are a large number of Brandy and Whiskey Stills in this State;—(according to the last census, there were 2,800 brandy and whiskey Stills,) and not one of the 2,800 taxed: not any Tobacco Factory taxed, out of the vast number in the State. Now if the 2,800 Brandy and Whiskey Stills were taxed in like proportion to Turpentine Stills, see what a large amount it would bring into the State Treasury—at least $18,000 or $20,000. But those stills, most of them, are on or adjacent to the N. C. Railroad, where the man killer can be sent to Virginia and South Carolina; and here we poor oppressed creatures, distilling Turpentine, and sending it to a N. C. town, (Wilmington,) and of great use to the Turpentine maker, are taxed! Shame on such men as voted to tax Turpentine Stills! I wish I could see the vote of the Legislature on that clause of the tax law relative to Stills. And I wish I could learn the mover of that clause of the law. If he would come down in the Turpentine country I would give him a barrel of turpentine, so that he could get the smell of Turpentine for our friend the Bank officer, to let it have its effect upon his credit. But perhaps he had rather have a barrel of whiskey, as whiskey and brandy stills were not taxed.

Of all people that ever lived, the people in our section of the country have been the most shamefully treated by the last Legislature. I am satisfied that some of our members were deceived by other members failing to comply with their promise in giving us a Rail Road. The conduct of Messrs. Shepherd and Winslow satisfied me that they did their duty.

As regards the report of the Committee on Temperance Memorials, I would say, if the Bible had been dumb in regard to a judgment, the Committees' report is enough to convince all who read it, that there should be a judgment to correct error.

DISTILLER.

THE USES OF THE NEGRO.

UNCLE SAM AND SAMBO.

The Negro off South is used in the main to raise cotton, rice, tobacco, and to make sugar,—but here in the North, where these staples wont grow, he is also used to raise gold. Our readers, as yet, may not be able exactly to see into all this, but if they will think a little, they will see right through it all, in an eye-twinkle.

Uncle Sam has $60,000,000 in his large iron chest called the Sub-Treasury, which he expends every year by the votes of members of Congress. Sixty millions of gold is a little California,—and it is a California every year,—which can be got at without mining, or turning water courses, or sifting sands, or seeking plazas.

Well, Uncle Sam has a mortal enemy called Sambo. Sambo off South, in the cotton and rice fields, is a Nullifier,—but here in the North, he is called a "Free-Soiler," "an anti-Slavery man," and other softer names, though in Wisconsin, he has just turned Nullifier, and is preparing so to turn in Massachusetts and Michigan. Sambo keeps up a frightful clatter in the rice and cotton fields about the North, and Sambo in the icebergs of the North keeps another frightful clatter about the South. Uncle Sam, who is a lazy old fellow, with more money than he knows what to do with, confused and confounded by this clatter, is literally stripped of all the clothes on his back, by the two sets of Sambos that thus confound and confuse him.

The way it is done is this: John lives in Arkansas, and sees millions of acres of Uncle Sam's farm there, and thousands of Indians, who live on Uncle Sam's farm (their own reservation,) with the Indian title unextinguished. John's mouth waters for the money that the Indians would have, if Uncle Sam would only buy the Indian's right of possession,—and John thinks he could set all right if he could only go to Congress. John scratches his head, and has a light. "If I only turn Sambo," says he, "and cry 'Abolition!' 'Abolition!' 'Abolition!' horribly, these Arkansas tooth-picks will be sharper, and send me to see Uncle Sam, to have a talk with him in Washington. Oh! how the woods and the prairies of Arkansas will then ring with this 'Abolition!' 'Abolition!' 'Abolition!'"

Well, Mat resides in New York. Mat is a shrewd, money-making fellow. The "glory" of office is good enough, as an abstraction, but for him, there is nothing like that other g—, which ends in gold. "If," says he, "John, off in Arkansas, can live on the public domain, and on Indian treaties, and Indian annuities, by bawling against the North, why can't I live here, in the North, by bawling louder against the South." So Mat turns Sambo, too. Mat reasons: Texas wants money—$12,780,000 in all. Well, Texas is a clever fellow,—and Texas shall have it,—but I must have Commissioners. French Spoliations want money! Well, it was atrocious and cruel to rob our people, and never pay,—but Spoliations must pay Commissioners. Florida has a claim,—it may be $5,000,000. Billy Bowlegs has over-run poor sister Florida. Billy and Osceola, and Tustenuggee are only rascally savages, brutes: Florida has fought, bled and died,—but Florida must pay Commissioners. Nobody does work now-a-days without Commissioners. Well,—but if I vote for everything, nobody would vote for me! That is bad, very bad,—but I too will turn Philanthropist, and cry, "Negro" "negro," "negro," "slavery," "slavery,—oh, the horrors of slavery!" "The poor, dear, blessed, black emblems of humanity are down-trodden—Oh, how they are down-trodden!—and the North is down-trodden too by their 'oligarchical,' 'aristocratical,' 'demoniacal' Southern masters!" Sambo blubbers right out loud, very loud, in the agony of his affliction,—and tears roll down his hairy cheeks, as from a water-spout, through a forest-crowned water-fall, Sambo touches the hearts of all his sympathetic sisters and brothers. Say they,—if we only send Sambo to see Sam in Washington, Sam's sweet heart will soften and slack when he sees Sambo's sobs, and sighs, and sufferings.

Sambo Mat from New York, and Sambo John from Arkansas, then meet in Washington in Uncle Sam's big Capitol Parlor. The $60,000,000 in Uncle Sam's chest is all gone! Sam's big farm, stretching from Ohio to Oregon, and to Texas, is all going! Sam's Indians are all "extinguished!" The two Sambos, with their fingers on their noses, return home, the one to New York, the other to Arkansas, rich and rollicking,—and other Sambos take their seats in Uncle Sam's Parlor at the Capitol.

Sambo, the veritable Sambo, we mean, Scipio and Cato, and Cuffee, of the South, as they weed and work on the cotton, or cane fields—and the soft, sighing, sentimental Sambos of the North, have no idea of the diverse uses they are put to. If they did, Uncle Sam would not be pulled and hauled as he is by the Northern and Southern Sambos.—*N. Y. Express.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1855.

THE NEW COUNTY OF HARNETT.—We have endeavored, without success, to procure for publication a copy of the acts creating this county.

We learn that its first Court will be held on Monday next, and that there is likely to be quite a scramble for the offices of Sheriff, Clerk, &c., then to be elected by the Magistrates.

There is a good deal of excitement in regard to the division of the county, and particularly among the many citizens who are, against their will, thrown in the new county, though nearer to Fayetteville than they can be to the county seat of Harnett. It is said that when the members from this part of the county agreed to the compromise line, it was with the understanding that it would run much further from Fayetteville than it will in reality. The bill therefore finally passed without opposition. But in removing one grievance, which all admitted and were willing to remedy, another quite as great, all things considered, has been inflicted. For instance, we understand that citizens living on and near the F. & W. Plank Road, from 12 to 20 miles from town, with easy access to this place, and generally with other business besides that connected with the courts, will now be required to go from 25 to 28 miles over wretched roads and across water courses, to a new court house, where it is not likely that they will have business but such as relates to the courts.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will make a new and more equitable line of division.

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Locofocos are moving in several parts of this State in regard to the next August election. Among other things we find the following in the Wilmington Journal:—

"*This District.*—Our friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian suggests the propriety of holding a Democratic Convention at Clinton during May Court, or still earlier at Elizabethtown during Bladen Superior Court. Our own notion is, that the holding of a Convention ought to be deferred to as late a period as possible. Two months, we think, is fully sufficient for a district canvass in the summer; but, besides this, we do not wish to give our secret opponents the advantage of a protracted time after the bringing out of a Democratic candidate to sow secret dissentions in our ranks with the view of reaping the fruits of such dissentions. The Carolinian says: "We have no doubt there will be opposition to the Democratic candidate whoever he may be—secret opposition—so much the greater reason for organizing." In all this we fully agree with the Carolinian.

"Now, the form in which this opposition may be looked for, will be that of a candidate agreed upon in the secret councils, yet, ostensibly brought forward as an "independent candidate." Some secret circulars of the "order" in Virginia, indicate this as the mode of procedure in districts where there could be no chance for success otherwise than by getting in unsuspecting Democrats, who could not be induced to vote for a Know Nothing candidate, knowing him to be such. We know what we say when we state that indications of this course have already been exhibited, and that some popular gentleman is being felt around for who will consent to occupy the position of a candidate in this manner, and under these auspices. Forewarned is said to be forearmed, and we have therefore thought it right to call attention to this state of the case."

It is pretty well known that many of the party are badly scared throughout the Union, and in this State generally, at the prospect before them; but we scarcely dreamed that in such a stronghold as this district, with its majority of two to one, they would be apprehensive of a defeat. It confirms what we have heard of the open admissions of some of the leaders at Raleigh during the late session of the Legislature, that the party is dead, and will never gain another triumph in North Carolina.

LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of Gen Scott as Lieut. General, it appears that the President's message making the nomination is dated Feb'y 28—(16 days after the passage of the resolution creating the office)—and that the Senate instantly, on motion of Mr. Badger, confirmed the nomination unanimously.

POSTAGE.—Congress passed a law at the late session, requiring all postages to be pre-paid after the 1st of January next. Glad of it.

Distinguished Compliment to Senator Badger.—We find in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, the following paragraph:

Senator Badger, of N. C.—It is stated that the U. S. Senate, on Saturday night, in executive session, unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of the deep regret of the body at the retirement of this distinguished Senator, whose term has expired.

Never before within our recollection has so distinguished a compliment been paid to an U. S. Senator at the expiration of his service. It is a compliment as distinguished as it is deserved. It is a peculiarity of Mr. Badger that he has least reputation where he is least known; his most enthusiastic and unqualified admirers, men whose judgment may challenge public confidence, are found amo g those who have had the best opportunities of studying his many excellencies as a statesman. No man who has been in public life has succeeded so admirably in overcoming the asperities of party feeling and in making friends of political foes.

As an evidence of this, we refer, with no rankling, to the circumstance, that when a few years since, Mr. Badger was nominated to the Supreme Court Bench, by Gov. Morehead, he was unanimously rejected by the Democratic Council. Now, when about retiring from public life, a federal Senate composed chiefly of political opponents, have with a unanimity as honorable to them as it is to him, as one man, expressed their "deep regret."—*Wil. Herald.*

There is probably some inaccuracy in the Sun's statement. Such a resolution, either in executive or in legislative session, would be unprecedented, and would establish a precedent which the Senate would be expected to follow on other occasions. We have no doubt of the existence of a feeling of deep regret in the Senate, among both parties, at the separation from decidedly the most popular and influential member of that distinguished body; and we have had reason to believe, that if his re-election had depended upon that body, it would have been made by acclamation. Still, we suppose nothing more than an informal expression of regard for him has been made—nothing amounting to a formal resolution of the Senate as a Senate.

For ourselves, we need not say how deeply we deplore, for the sake of the State and of the country, the loss of the public services of a Senator who has performed his duty "without fear and without reproach;" who has done more to elevate our State in the National Councils than any other man who ever filled a seat there; and who retires with the regard, the respect, and the admiration, of even his political opponents. We can only hope, that the change will be a relief to him, from the labors and responsibilities which we know he felt beyond what is common among public officers, and that his future life may abound with meet rewards of the faithful public servant and the true hearted gentleman.

JOS. SEAWELL JONES,—or as he was commonly called, Shocco Jones,—died at Columbus, Miss., on the 20th ult. He was the author of Jones's "Defence of North Carolina from the Aspersions of Mr. Jefferson;" and in that work did the State service by collecting and publishing many interesting and authentic papers on our revolutionary history. We rather think he was the first to venture upon a publication of that kind, and thereby set an example which has been happily followed to some extent, but far less than it ought to be.

He was an educated man, of some talents and great address; but unfortunately addicted to habits of extravagance and high living which drove him into premature retirement, with impaired reputation. But for this, he might have been a useful man, as he undoubtedly was for many years a very agreeable and popular one. Many of our readers doubtless remember his flight from North Carolina, after killing a pig and smearing himself with its blood, pretending that he had fought a duel, killed his man, and was endeavoring to evade the officers. Also, his advent in Mississippi, with sundry boxes of old type, which he pretended was specie, and hired men with muskets to guard, he claiming to be an agent of the Bank of Cape Fear to effect some large financial arrangements in Mississippi. The contents of his boxes were discovered by his guard attempting to rob them.

GEN. GREENE'S LAND.—The Wilmington Herald states that in Francois Zavier Martin's edition of the Laws of North Carolina published in 1804, vol. 1, page 349, may be found the act passed at Hillsborough in 1784, "to describe the lands granted to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and to confirm the title thereof to the said Nathaniel Greene, his heirs and assigns forever." This act recites the gift made in 1782, and the location of the land on Duck river (now Tennessee) by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, viz: Absalom Tatom, Isaac Shelby, and Anthony Bledooe.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.—The salary of the Chief Justice of the U. S. was increased to $6,500, and those of the Judges to $6,000.

The Tariff remains unchanged.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—We learn accidentally, this morning, that yesterday's Register contains a violent personal attack upon the *Senior* Editor of the Observer, in consequence of some remarks by the *other*, in reply to a paragraph in the Register.

As the Editor of the Register has seen fit to withhold the paper containing it (not the usual course of gentlemen of the press, we would suggest,) we conclude that he prefers an open field, and are quite willing that he should have it. We have not seen the article, and shall not trouble ourselves further about it, or the impotent malice of the Register. The world is large enough for all of us, though the self-inflated Register may not think so.

CONGRESS.

The Thirty-Third Congress, says the National Intelligencer, brought its proceedings to a close and terminated its existence yesterday, at twelve o'clock—having, in order to complete the appropriation bills for carrying on the Government, been compelled to protract its session to noon of the 4th of the month; and it required extraordinary efforts on the part of the working members and the officers of the two Houses, during this exhausting sitting of twenty-six hours, to get the indispensable measures of the session through the forms of legislation, even in the hap-hazard manner in which they were finally shaped and passed. This hurried and improper mode of transacting the public business at the close of a Congress is owing, as every body knows, to the remissness and waste of time which are permitted to take place in the earlier stages of the sessions, both long and short. The reproach, however, does not attach especially to the Congress just ended. The evil is of long standing, and has become systematic; but it has been growing worse, until now the main business of the session was thrown so near to the close that it was seriously feared during the last two days that the appropriation bills could not possibly be completed, and that a called session would become unavoidable.

ANOTHER VETO.—On Friday last, the President returned the Collins Steamer Bill with his objections. Considerable excitement was manifested by members of the House at the frequent exercise of the veto to thwart the will of the Representatives of the people; but the bill failed to pass.

OLD BULLION.—Calling the roll of the House of Representatives on Sunday morning last, the clerk called the name of Mr. Benton. That gentleman, "with violent gesticulation," protested against calling his name—he was an ex-member—his term had expired—this was no Congress at all—and he protested against its session as a libel on the Sabbath.

Amidst shouts of order and continued gesticulation by Mr. Benton, the Chair (Mr. Orr presiding,) pronounced him out of order.

Mr. Benton.—I'm not a member of the House.

The Speaker, (playfully)—Then if the gentleman is not a member, the door-keeper will put him out. [Laughter and exclamations of "pretty good," "that's the talk."]

Old Bullion retired in disgust.

NORTHERN NULLIFICATION.—The bill for the protection of U. S. officers in the discharge of their duties, (viz: in executing the fugitive slave law,) which passed the Senate, was not reached, so far as we can see, in the House, and consequently failed to become a law. It required a two-third vote to take it up, out of its regular order, in the House, and we suppose no effort was made to get such a vote, because no hope was entertained of success. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing before the close of the session, hoped the bill would be passed. "If not," says he, "*it is very evident that the Fugitive Slave Act will be annulled in every free State.* Laws will be enacted in the free States for the punishment of all persons who undertake to enforce the law, and the State Courts will adjudge the penalty. The State laws will make the arrest or surrender of a fugitive slave, treason against the State, and punish the traitor with death, as was proposed, if not enacted, in nullification times, in Georgia and South Carolina. The Legislatures of some of the free States have already taken the same ground which Georgia took in regard to the Indian question, and South Carolina, in relation to the enforcement of the revenue laws. The remedy proposed by Mr. Toucey's bill is the same as that which was adopted in regard to South Carolina; and is, in fact, a copy of a portion of the famous "*Force* Bill" which was passed by Congress in connexion with the peace measure of the Tariff Compromise of 1832-33. There exists now, not only in Congress, but in all the Northern free States, a combination for making an issue between the States and the Federal authority, on the slavery question, and the first object will be to defeat this bill. If it be defeated now, it cannot be expected to become a law during the next Congress. But even if the law be now passed, it may not prevent the courted collision between the Federal and State authorities, in reference to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act. There is not the slightest doubt that this collision, seriously threatened at various times, by Southern Nullifiers, is soon to be brought about by Northern nullification."

This is a melancholy prospect, truly. A collision with the United States courted by all the free States on a plain provision of the constitution! Well, as we have heretofore said, the South can only look on and await the end of all these things, which indicate too strongly the end of the Union.

HAS MASSACHUSETTS LOST HER SENSES?—This question may well be asked, in view of her open advocacy of Nullification of the fugitive slave law, and of dismission of a judicial officer because he faithfully administered the law and the constitution as he was sworn to do.

In Mr. Webster's celebrated reply to the nullification doctrines of Mr. Hayne in the Senate, he said,—

"The gentleman, [Mr. Hayne] has found no case, he can find none, to support his own opinions by New England authority. New England has studied the Constitution in other schools, and under other teachers. She looks upon it with other regards, and deems more highly and reverently both of its just authority, and its utility and excellence. The history of her legislative proceedings may be traced—the ephemeral effusions of temporary bodies, called together by the excitement of the occasion, may be hunted up—they have been hunted up. The opinions and votes of her public men, in and out of Congress, may be explored—it will be in vain. The Carolina doctrine can derive from her neither countenance nor support. *She rejects it now; she always did reject it; and until she loses her senses she always will reject it.*"

The Hon. Mr. Soule, ex-Minister to Spain, arrived in Washington on Friday last.

FINANCES OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Summary of Disbursements of the Treasurer of Cumberland County, for 1854.

Paid Jurors and Officers of Superior Court,	$472 42
" " " County Court,	$850 67
Paid Justices for holding Courts,	$213 66
	$1,536 75
Paid ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the County, including State witnesses, Jail expenses, keeping Court House and Jail in repair, building and repairing Bridges; also, including $500 paid for new site for new Jail,	$4,414 11
Cash paid for the support of Deaf and Dumb Mutes in Raleigh,	$225 00
Cash paid by Treasurer of the Board of Wardens for the support of the Poor,	$2,383 09
Total, less commissions,	$8,558 95

Net Balances in the hands of the Disbursing Officers Cumberland County, Feb'y 1, 1855.

In the hands of County Treasurer, for County uses,	$2,526 00
For Jury uses,	$1,856 29
For Deaf and Dumb,	$129 58
	$4,511 87
In the hands of Treasurer of Board of Wardens for support of the Poor,	$1,420 70
In the hands of Sup't of Common Schools—taxes collected for School uses,	$1,512 04
Total,	$7,444 62

G. DEMING, *Chm'n Com. Finance.*
Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1855.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—Judge Gilchrist of New Hampshire, Judge Isaac Blackford of Indiana, and Jos. H. Lumpkin of Georgia, have been appointed Judges of this Court. It is said there were *thirty* applications from Pennsylvania alone.

THE BOUNTY LAND ACT.—The act which passed Congress gives to every person who served, in any capacity, as long as fourteen days, by land or sea, in any war since 1790, 160 acres of land. The widows or minor children to receive the benefit, in case of the death of the person so entitled.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—The Commissioners of Wilmington have fixed the price of license to sell liquor at $300 per annum. And there are 67 applications—or one for about every 150 persons, men, women and children, black and white, in the town. If all are granted Wilmington will be, as was once said of it, "a great place—something good to drink being procurable about every other door!"

The anecdote now going the rounds of the papers, alleging that Beau Hickman declined the generous offer of one dollar from the Hon. Thos. H. Bayly never again to call himself a *Virginian*, reminds us that while the General himself on a certain occasion was addressing the House of Representatives, in the stereotyped strain of the sons of the Old Dominion, and designating her as the "Mother of Statesmen;" Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, then a member of the House, was heard to remark, in a stage whisper, "She used to be, but she stopped breeding long ago."

Wil. Herald.

Willis Hester.—We notice that the Supreme Court has declared there was no error in the case of Willis Hester from Chatham county. Hester was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung for negro stealing in Orange County, but proceedings were stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court. We presume that the sentence will now be executed.

Mr. Wm. Payne, a very good fellow, was a teacher of music in a pleasant town in Massachusetts; and in his school, one winter, was a pretty girl, some twenty years old, named Patience Adams, who having made a strong impression upon Mr. Payne, he lost no time in declaring his attachment, which Miss A. reciprocated and an engagement was the result. Just as Mr. P.'s attentions became public, and the fact of an engagement was generally understood, the school being still in continuance and all parties on a certain evening being present, Mr. Payne without any thought of the words, named as a tune for the commencing exercise, "Federal Street," in that excellent collection of church music, "The Carmina Sacra." Every one loved Patience, and entertained the highest respect for Payne; and with a hearty good will on the part of all the school, the chorus commenced:

"See gentle Patience smile on Pain,
See dying hope revive again."

The coincidence was so striking, that the gravity of the young ladies and gentlemen could scarcely be restrained long enough to get through the tune. The beautiful young lady was still more charming with her blushing cheeks and modestly cast-down eyes, while the teacher was so exceedingly embarrassed, he knew not what he did. Hastily turning over the leaves of the book, his eye lit upon a well known tune, and he called out "Dundee." The song began as soon as sufficient order could be restored, and at the last line of the following stanza rose to a climax:

"Let not despair nor fell revenge
Be to my bosom known:
Oh! give me tears for others' woes,
And Patience for my own."

Patience was already betrothed; she was in fact, his; and in about a year afterward they became man and wife.

Then gentle Patience smiled on Payne,
And Payne had Patience for his own.

It is pleasant to be able to add that they still live; four or five little pleasant Paynes have been added to the family, which is one of the happiest to be found in this beautiful world.

DIED,

At Ashborough, on the 3d inst., JOHN B. STRONG, son of Major John M. and Eliza Strong, of Selma, Alabama, aged 16 years and 7 months. The Funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

At Wadesborough, on the 15th ult., Mr. JILSON B. DOUGLAS, aged about 54.

In Union county, on the 14th ult., Mr. ABEL STACK, aged about 60. And on the 4th ult., Mr. JOB ROGERS, Sen., at a very advanced age.

DR. CHAPMAN.

The late Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, mourned of many who will laugh at his wit no more, has left behind him a memory that will be transmitted through successive generations. His wit was equal to his skill. It was hard to say which did his patients the most good, and as he always gave his best of both at the same time, they probably helped each other. Just as it happened when one of his patients revolted at a monstrous dose of physic, and said:

"Why, Doctor, you don't mean such a dose as this for gentlemen?"

"Oh, no, said the Doctor, "it's for *workingmen!*"

And a good laugh is often as good as a medicine. With him the pleasantry was as certain as the opportunity. Even *in extremis* it would come out of him. He was walking in the streets, and a *baker's* cart, driven furiously, was about to run him down. The baker reined up suddenly, and just in time to spare the Doctor, who instantly took off his hat, and bowing politely, exclaimed, "You are the best *bred* man in town."

At the great gathering in Philadelphia of the Medical Society of the United States, our literary and distinguished Dr. Francis and Dr. Chapman met, as they had done a thousand times before, having been friends for more than half a century. At a large dinner party, a pompous little Dr. Mann, presuming that these gentlemen were strangers, said to Dr. Francis, "Let me introduce you to Dr. Chapman, the head of our profession in Philadelphia." It was too much for Dr. Chapman, who retorted, "Dr. Francis, let me introduce you to Dr. Mann, the *tail* of our profession in Philadelphia." Little Mann let the lions alone after that.

Very much against his will, the Doctor was made a vestryman in his parish church, and one of his duties was to pass the plate for the contribution at the morning service. He presented it with great politeness and becoming gravity to the gentleman at the head of the pew nearest the chancel, who was not disposed to contribute. The faithful collector, nothing daunted held the plate before him, and bowed as if he would urge him to think the matter over and give *something*, a little something, and refused to go on until he had seen his silver on the plate. In this way he proceeded down the aisle, victimizing every man till he came to the pew nearest the door, where sat an aged colored woman. To his surprise she laid down a piece of gold. "Dear me!" said the astonished Doctor, "you must be *Guinea* nigger!" They never troubled the Doctor to go round with the plate after that.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And as fast as I dreamed it was coined into numbers:
It appeared that a law has lately been made
That a tax on old bachelor's pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as heavy as man could well carry.
But the bachelors grumbled, and said 'twas no use,
'Twas monstrous injustice and horrid abuse,
And swore that to save their own hearts' blood from spilling,
On such a vile tax they could ne'er pay a shilling.
But the rulers determined their seal to pursue,
So they set all the bachelors up at vendue,
A crier was sent through the town, to and fro,
To rattle his drum, and his trumpet to blow,
And to cry out to all that he met in his way—
"Ho! forty old bachelors sold here to-day."
And presently all the old maids in the town,
Each, in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, white, red, fair and pale,
Of every description all flocked to the sale.
The auctioneer then with his labors began,
And cried out aloud, as he held up a man,
"How much for a bachelor? who wants to buy?"
And the chorus of maidens responded, "I, I."
And in short, at a very extravagant price,
The bachelors all were sold off in a trice,
And forty glad maidens—some younger, some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

An editor who never thinks twice before he speaks, says that the first dresses worn by our primitive ancestors in the Garden of Eden, were bear (bare) skins.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, March 7, Str. Fanny with passengers, and goods for Beaver Creek Co, Blount's Creek Co, R Gray, S T Hawley & Son, T J Johnson, W & Overbaugh, H Ledford, B Rose, H & E J Lilly, A W Steele, Troy & Marsh, N L Williams, Worth & Utley, W Schermerhorn, P P Johnson, C A Brown, J Kyle, G McNeill, S W Tillinghast.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 3.—Schrs. Exchange from Baltimore, R W Brown from New York. 4.—Schr Wake fm N. York. 5.—Schr. W H Howard from Charleston. 6.—Schrs. Emily and Wm A Ellis from New York.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. EXTRA.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 55-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1855.

The Soule correspondence will make an octavo volume.

The first letter is from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule dated July 23, 1853. After showing that Cuba, from its vast agricultural resources and wealth, its fine climate, &c., is vastly superior to any other West India island, and showing its importance to the United States from the proximity to our coasts, that it is very difficult for Spain to maintain its possession of it, Mr. Marcy goes on to say what is our policy in regard to it, and for that purpose quotes the instructions given to our Ministers in France and Great Britain in regard to the interference of those two Powers in Cuban affairs. He deprecates protection by any European Power to Cuba to enable Spain to maintain her rule over it. In case of collision with the United States such protecting Power would be in as good condition to make use of that island to annoy us as it would be if it were in actual possession. He alludes to British interference in Central America to show what protection means. While Spain remains the sovereign of Cuba she can depend upon our maintaining our duty as a neutral nation towards her. Mr. Marcy says our neutrality laws are now as strong as they can be made without unjust interference with the rights of the citizens; that every proper effort will be made to enforce them in case of revolution in Cuba. But necessarily, in such revolution, many discontented subjects of Spain will leave our shores to join their countrymen in the effort to throw off the yoke of Spain. Mr. Soule is charged to do away with the suspicion of the Spanish Government that this Government is disposed to encourage fillibuster descents upon the island by presenting our past course upon such attempts. Mr. Marcy alludes to the offer of Mr. Polk to purchase Cuba, but doubts if Mr. Soule will find Spain willing to enter into any such negotiation now. He says there is reason to believe she is under obligation to France and Great Britain to the contrary, from the fact that these Powers sent their fleets to be assistance in the Cuban disturbance; from the proposition for a convention to secure the island for all time to Spain, and to their joint protest against the views of Mr. Everett to M. Sartiges on December 18, 1855.

Mr. Marcy thinks a proposition to purchase would be attended with injurious consequences, and Mr. Soule is instructed to ascertain what arrangements have been made with Great Britain and France in regard to sustaining the dominion of Spain. If either of them have urged a change in regard to slavery in the island, Mr. Marcy thinks Spain may be induced to see that she cannot long hold Cuba, and may be disposed to make it independent of her, retaining some commercial advantages, &c. If Spain would do this the United States would have no further anxiety in regard to European domination, and would probably contribute something more substantial than good-will toward such an end. If Cuba is to remain in possession of Spain we have a right to demand exemption from the annoyance which the exercise of her arbitrary power to repress disturbances gives our flag. We will not submit to detention and search of our vessels. Our demands for wrongs inflicted upon our citizens have not been attended to, or have been met by unsatisfactory explanations. This must be remedied. The Captain-General ought to have power to accord redress as well as to inflict injury. We want also a commercial treaty with Spain, that the export duty in her colonies may be done away with, that we may have the same advantages in trade we accord her, we being prohibited by law from assessing export duties.

The second letter is from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, July 2, 1853. He complains of the course of Great Britain in keeping large fleets on the Cuban coast to watch us. When a country by her despotism goads her people to revolution she has no better right to invoke foreign aid to suppress it than the revolutionists have in support of their cause. We will not quietly submit to the importation of free Africans into Cuba with the object of making that island worthless to us when Spain finds she can no longer hold it; and Great Britain and France must be made aware of this. Mr. Buchanan, if he finds Great Britain has any arrangement with Spain detrimental to our interests in regard to Cuba, must use his best endeavors to induce her to abandon them.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, March 11, 1854, recounts the *Black Warrior* outrage in indignant terms, instructs Mr. Soule to demand redress, but recommends no specific means to get it.

March 17th, 1854, same to same, in regard to the *Black Warrior*, says the country will not brook any delay in the settlement of that outrage. Demands $300,000 indemnity to owners, and does not expect Mr. Soule to discuss that matter much with the Spanish Government. If Spain seeks to delay or evade the payment it will be considered an aggravation of the wrong. Spain must at once pay and disclaim the action of her officers in Cuba, or assume the responsibility of such action and refuse our claim.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, April 3, 1854, fears that a project is on foot to introduce a new system of agricultural labor into Cuba, and the President in consequence deems it proper to give to Mr. Soule full powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. He thinks the difficulties in regard to the purchase may have been partially removed by the late change in the Spanish Government. If not disposed to sell, still he thinks for the *quid pro quo* she would consent to the independence of the island, and offers to aid Spain in plotting to bring about such independence. He again deprecates the African colonization scheme, and directs our Minister to ascertain if any such scheme is in contemplation.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule.—"Extracts No. 19."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1854.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c. &c., Madrid,

SIR: I am directed by the President to suggest to you a particular step, from which he anticipates much advantage to the negotiations with which you are charged on the subject of Cuba.

These and other considerations which will readily occur to you suggest that much may be done at London and Paris either to promote directly the great object in view or at least to clear away impediments to its successful consummation.

Under these circumstances, it seems desirable that there should be a full and free interchange of views between yourself, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Mason, in order to secure a concurrence in reference to the general object. The simplest and only very apparent means of attaining this end is for the three Ministers to meet as early as may be at some convenient point, *say Paris*, to consult together, to compare opinions as to what may be advisable, and to adopt measures for perfect concert of action in aid of your negotiations at Madrid. While the President, as I have before had occasion to state, has full confidence in your own intelligence and sagacity, he conceives that it cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you and to your colleagues in Great Britain and France to have the consultation suggested, and thus to bring your common wisdom and knowledge to bear simultaneously upon the negotiations at Madrid, London, and Paris.

If you concur in these views, you will please to fix the time when you can repair to Paris or to some other convenient point.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The following is the official report made to the Secretary of State of the results of the celebrated Ostend Convention:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

TO HON. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State:

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential despatches you have addressed to us respectively to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix La Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of — dollars.

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes about to be assembled. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open, frank, and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world.

We firmly believe that in the progress of human events the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale as those of the United States in the purchase of the island; and that the transaction will prove equally honorable to both nations. Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign Powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to the conclusion, and, for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads.

First. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

Second. The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

The *first*. It must be clear to every reflecting mind that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery.

From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the ocean. On the numerous navigable streams, measuring an aggregate course of thirty thousand miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States, can never be secure, but must ever be endangered while Cuba is a dependency of a distinct Power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose nor possess reliable security as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our Government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between the citizens of the United States has in the progress of time so united their interests and blended their fortunes that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States.

The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every moment which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign Powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the Island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments—that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant Power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave-trade in the island. This is rendered impossible while that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation and a source of immense profit to needy and avaricious officials, who, to attain their end, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot.

The Spanish Government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositories of its power.

Besides, the commercial nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantages which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connexion between Spain and Cuba and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba would, in that event, assume at once an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the island.

But if the United States and every commercial nation be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted. She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the island would effect in the development of her vast natural resources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by Cortes. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession. France has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes, and Strasbourg, via Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend these roads through her northern provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and the frontier of Portugal.

This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful Providence intended she should be—one of the first nations of Continental Europe, rich, powerful, and contented.

Whilst two-thirds of the price of the Island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty (million) thousand, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value, whilst another class on which she pays no interest have but a nominal value and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued.

Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors, who may from day to day obtain the effective interposition of their own Government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations to this effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, and, unless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources and removing her financial embarrassments it may never again return.

Cuba in its palmiest days never yielded her Exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargeable on the Treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the island is an incumbrance instead of a source of profit to the mother country. Under no probable circumstances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition.

But Spain is in eminent danger of losing Cuba without remuneration. Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary, and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which has of late years been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors. We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws, but, should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance. Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution, and in the event she will not only lose the island, but the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States would forever prevent the dangerous complications between nations to which it may otherwise give birth. It is certain that should the Cubans themeselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and Government of the United States from taking part in such civil war, in support of their neighbors and friends.

But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognised.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just way, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.—Whilst pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We forbear also to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed; but recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana, under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned but the Spanish Government has deliberately sanctioned the act of its subordinates, and assumed the responsibility attaching to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case, situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter having forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue. And our recommendations now submitted are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences and of securing the two countries against future collisions. We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectively,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN Y. MASON,
PIERRE SOULE.

Mr. Marcy, in replying to the above communication, discountenanced its extravagances, and instructed Mr. Soule to retrace his steps and resume negotiations upon the most peaceable basis. This, of course, implies very decided change of views on the part of the Hon. Secretary. The simultaneous burst of feeling throughout the United States, last Fall, in opposition to fillibustering and Young American schemes of annexation, doubtless had its effect upon the Administration at Washington; and the remonstrances of European nations have probably contributed to the same result. Be this as it may, the aggressive policy which at one time threatened to become prevalent among us, is, we trust, at a perpetual end.

On the receipt of Mr. Marcy's letter, Mr. Soule replied that he would not linger in Madrid "in languid inpotence," and that his "sense of dignity" impelled him to resign, which he did, evidently indignant.

A QUAKER MAJOR GENERAL.

They do other things in Maine besides passing anti-liquor laws. In the House of Representatives on Friday one of the members, Mr. Eli Jones, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, was elected Major General of the militia of that State. Mr. Jones made a speech, and, after referring to the changes he had witnessed in the popular mind on the various moral questions of the day, he said:

"He could assure the House that his election as Major General was an honor wholly unexpected. It was true that when the Governor announced to this House the existence of a vacancy, a member had in private remarked to him, (Mr. J.) 'I shall vote for you;" but he had replied declining the honor, and proposed to return the compliment. To his mind there was something ominous in this occurrence. He regarded it as one of the wonderful developments of the times. Who of us that assembled ten years ago in quiet and retired places to affix our signatures to pledges of abstinence from intoxicating drinks would have believed that in 1855 we should be elected to the seats we now occupy amidst the overwhelming rejoicing of the people pledged to the support of the Maine law?

"Still more wonderful, who would have believed that the State of Maine, that not a few years since gloried in an Aroostook expedition and was noisy with military trainings and the din of arms, would, in 1855, exhibit the spectacle member of the Society of Friends being elected to the post of Major General of a division of militia, and that by the representatives of the people in legislative capacity?

"He had ever endeavored to regulate his own conduct by the principle that legislation should not go far in advance of public sentiment; and it seemed to him that this election might possibly be a little ahead of that sentiment. He would submit this suggestion in all candor. It was generally understood that he entertained peculiar views in respect to the policy of wars. If he was in fact an exponent of the views of the Legislature on that subject, he would cheerfully undertake to serve the State in the capacity indicated. With much pleasure would he stand before the militia of the second division and give such orders as he thought best. The first would be to "ground arms!" The second would be "right about face! Beat your swords into ploughshares and your spears into pruning hooks, and learn war no more!" and he would then dismiss every man to his farm and his merchandise, with an admonition daily to read at his fireside the new Testament, and ponder upon its tidings of "peace on earth and good will to men?" If, on the other hand, it should be determined that his election was a little in advance of the times, Mr. J., as a good citizen, was willing to bow to the majesty of the law, and as a member of the Legislature to consult its dignity and decline the exalted position tendered him by the House. And he would now decline. With pleasure he would tender to the House this trust and the honor, and retire to private life."

This speech was delivered amidst uproarious applause; and, notwithstanding the declination of the honest Quaker, a message was sent to the Senate announcing his election.

The Milwaukie Sentinel having placed upon its bulletin board an announcement of the Pacific's arrival, on which was written 'War in *statu quo*,' two men from the country walked up to the board, and after reading very demurely, 'War in *statu quo*,' said one of them, 'where in thunder's that?'

'I don't know,' said the other "it'll spread all over the world.' 'Should'nt wonder if it did,' said the first. This reminds the Buffalo Commercial of an anecdote of a person who affected profound wisdom and unlimited information upon every subject, and who, while listening with a crowd of companions to the reading of the 'latest from France,' heard the words. 'The French have taken umbrage,' and wishing to show his superior knowledge, broke in with—'Ah, indeed! taken Umbrage, have they! I knew they had been besiegiug it for some time.'

The above reminds us of an occurrence that took place in a county not a hundred miles distant from this, a few years ago:—A subpœna *duces tecum* was issued for John Simpkins; the Sheriff returned it executed as to Simpkins; but endorsed thereon, *Duces Tecum not found in my County.*' He asked the Clerk when he returned the subpœna, if he knew *Duces Tecum;* the Clerk replied that he did not—whereupon the Sheriff remarked, *he is no doubt some damn'd Dutchman —the country is getting full of them.*

Montgomery Mail.

IMPORTANT BILL.

The following is the Bounty-Land Bill which passed both Houses of Congress, and has been signed by the President:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service:

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorised to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or per-centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of Kings' Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act be applied to flotilla-men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve —fifteen.

Extra Session of Congress.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that an extra session, in consequence of the delicate state of our foreign relations, is freely spoken of as inevitable, and that many of the western members of Congress are holding over to await the issue.

A Quaker's Letter.—We cut the following from an English paper:—

Friend John, I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh called attorneys, and let him take out an instrument with a seal thereto, by means whereof we may seize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lamb-skin men at Westminster, and teach him to do in future as he would be done by.

Thy Friend, R. C.

An Explanation.—In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Mr. Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer who was present during the whole harangue. Upon hearing himself several times spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader: 'Don't call me a *soldier, sir*; I am an *officer.*"

Mr. Jeffrey immediately went on:

"Well, gentlemen this officer, who is no *soldier*, was the sole cause of the mischief that has occurred."

What it Costs.—According to Mr. Bright, member of the British Parliament, the costs to England of maintaining an armament in the field or on the water is £1,000 per man per year; or, as Mr. Bright puts it, that war is another rent, to be paid by every one in the kingdom, equal to the rent he pays for his house. Each of the ten-inch shells thrown by the Allies in the siege of Sebastopol costs, it is said, £25, about $125.

A Broad Hint.—A popular clergyman in New York, who was sadly annoyed on Sunday last by incessant coughing among his congregation, paused in his discourse and remarked that "if ladies would wear their bonnets on their heads, and tie the strings, coughs would not be so prevalent." He certainly don't mean to be "coughed down."

Slavery and Commerce.—The following observations are taken from the Richmond Despatch. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine them and remarks, "right or wrong, more truth than poetry in its statement":

"The whole commerce of the world is the product of slave labor. What cotton, commerce be without cotton, sugar, tobacco, and naval stores? All those are the produce slave labor. It is a settled fact that free cannot produce them in sufficient quantity to ply the demands of mankind. It has been that one free laborer is equal to five slaves this be so, why has not free labor been employed in the production of the above staples? It has been attempted and in every case which it been introduced, has failed. The world follows its interests, and if free labor was more profitable than slave, it would be employed at once ment in the United States, Cuba, and Brazil which are all open to free labor. A few note the greater liberality and self reliance of the slave over the free States. The freely permit the Northern capitalist to with his free labor and compete with slave The latter pass laws prohibiting the South capitalist from coming in with his slaves to pete with Northern labor. Their prohibitory laws are passed, because they are afraid of competition; whereas the South in the face of pretense which has been handed down from forbearce to these times, that one white laborer is equal to five slaves, throws her door wide and invites the free laborer to walk in and try his hand, and it dare not come. What would come of England, the arch-agitator of abolitionism, but for cotton, by the manufacture of which has waxed fat and strong, while she curses its system by which it is produced? By the way, will some one inform us why the English science has never suffered as much from slavery in Brazil as slavery in the United States?"

The Banks of the United States.—A report just communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the condition of the Banks of the United States at the close of the last year, includes returns from 15,307 banks and branches, with a reported capital of $[illegible] 177,288, showing an increase during the year of ninety-nine in the number of banks and of $[illegible] 802,207 in the amount of capital paid in. But though there has been an increase in the number of banks and in the capital paid in, it appears that their specie has been reduced between five and six millions, or from $59,400,253 to $[illegible] 944,546, and their circulation nearly eighteen millions, or from $204,689,298 to $186,452,[illegible] If the banks had made all their returns on the first day of January, 1854, and the first day of January, 1855, the Secretary believes that the reduction of circulation would have been found to be much greater than is exhibited in general tables. The times for making the returns from the banks in some of the States was that time of the year in which their issues were greatest.

During the late discussion in the Senate between Messrs. Cass, Mason, Clayton, and others, on the inteference of European Powers in the affairs of this Continent Mr. Clayton referred, as follows, to the want of almost all preparation on our part, in the event of a war breaking out between the United States and either of the European Governments:

"Sir, it is a very easy thing, if France and England desire to get up a quarrel and to make war upon this country, to find occasion for the purpose. They can find that occasion in Central America if they choose; and this leads me to consider the declaration of the honorable Senator from Virginia, in the conclusion of his remarks, that the issue presented by the facts which he stated so luminously must be speedily made up and met. How is the issue to be met? By threats, by diplomatic correspondence, by debates in Congress, by a declaration of the Monroe doctrine which has been treated by foreign Governments as a mere *bruten fulmen* for more than thirty years? Is this the way we are to meet the issue? Sir, reflect upon the unprotected state of our own country. What is the condition of its fortifications? They are mostly in a state of dilapidation and decay, and utterly unfitted for defence in case of war with any great maritime Power. There has not existed a period, *ab urbe condita*, when we were less prepared for war than we are at the present moment; and are we speedily in the language of the Senator from Virginia, to make up and meet the issue he refers to at this time? We are bound to look at the wretched condition of the defences of the country. Who is to blame for their condition? The attention of Congress ought to be called to that. Who or what party, I repeat, is to blame for the neglect of the defences of this country? Where is the navy with, which you are to meet the powerful nations of France and Great Britain? Why is it that you go unarmed when you admit that you are daily in danger? Why is it that you are unprepared and yet threaten, or at least say that you are ready to make up and meet the issue?

"Sir, you cannot go to a single port in the United States where a fortification exists, and examine that fortification without finding that it is defective and unfit for a state of war. There is scarcely an efficient gun mounted from the capes of the Delaware to the city of Philadelphia to defend all the beautiful and fertile country which lies on that noble river. I only speak of that as an example. Why is this? Is there any fortification bill now before Congress to build up or repair the fortifications? No, sir. The walls of Fort Delaware, which were burnt twenty-five years ago, have scarcely risen three feet above highwater mark. About $200,000 have been appropriated to rebuild a work which will require a million to complete it. If we are really in peril of war, it is well that the people should understand and reflect upon their unprotected condition? What navy have we? Why, sir, it is scarcely superior to that of little Denmark, with only some two or three millions of people. Our army is composed of some eleven thousand men, for the defence of twenty-five millions of people and a territory larger than that of the Roman Empire."

A New Life of Washington.—Washington Irving has nearly completed a life of Washington upon which he has been long engaged.

JAMES I. BRYAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in NAVAL STORES, that, having received the appointment of Inspector of the above articles, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all business in his line which may be committed to his charge.

March 7, 1855. 81-3mpd

25 BBLS. MULLETS.
25 bbls. Yellow Potatoes,
25 " No. 3 Mackerel,
20 ½ bbls. " "
—ALSO—
10 bbls. Scuppernong Wine, for sale by
C. E. LEETE.
March 8. 81-4t

TO SELL.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete.
Also, a fine family Harness Horse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 7, 1855. 81-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1855.

ALARMING INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—Just before sunrise, this morning, a fire was discovered in an outhouse on the South side of Hay Street, opposite the Dobbin House. It had been deliberately kindled, and had made considerable progress when it was discovered; and, but for the early discovery, would inevitably have destroyed a large number of buildings. We hope the police will make every effort to detect the incendiary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—During the gale of Friday last, the woods for many miles around this place were on fire, and the wind carried the flames with terrible rapidity, from plantation to plantation, from neighborhood to neighborhood. We understand that the fire swept along over leaves, grass, trees, fences and houses, as fast as a man could run. In one case a negro man, with a load of wood in his wagon, was so hard pressed that he had to take his horses out and fly for life, leaving the wagon and wood to be consumed.

The large Summer residence of Mrs. Huske, Sr., and a negro house, and a large quantity of fencing, about 4 miles from town, were entirely destroyed. The commodious Summer residence of John W. Sandford, Esq., in the same neighborhood, with all the out-houses, fences, &c., were destroyed. There are reports of the destruction of other houses, but none that we can rely on. The residences of John D. Eccles, Esq., of Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, of Wm. S. Mallett, Esq., were saved with great difficulty.

We understand that the fire extended from Moore county to and beyond this place, say 30 or 40 miles, and about 30 miles down the river. The loss of wood, of fences, and of turpentine boxes, is very heavy.

Mrs. Huske and Mr. Sandford were insured for $5000 each in the N. C. Mutual. This will not near cover their loss.

The carriage house of David A. Ray, Esq., was blown down, and a carriage crushed to pieces. Trees were blown across the roads, and on the Warsaw road the stage did not get here on Saturday till 12 hours after due. The telegraph posts and wires of course suffered by both wind and fire.

LATER.—We regret to learn that the dwelling, gin, and outhouses of Absalom Davis, Esq., of Robeson county, were entirely destroyed, and that Mrs. Davis, who was ill, was saved with difficulty.

Also, that several houses were destroyed in Moore county, some of them beyond Carthage. And that in the opposite direction, houses were burnt between Clinton and Warsaw, showing an extent of the fires heard from of about 100 miles. We have no particulars of these last fires except that the house of Mr. Craven, between Carthage and Bear creek, is among those stated to have been burnt.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Davis, which says:—

"A fire which came down upon us yesterday, while we were off assisting a neighbor to save his premises, has left us foodless, houseless, and naked. Not one of my large family has a garment, save what they have on, and my sons have not a coat this frosty morning. I just had time to carry my helpless wife, from her bed, in my arms, to a place of safety. My plantation, Turpentine and all, is consumed. My stock are neighing, lowing, and bleating for food, and none to give them."

The Charleston Mercury mentions destructive fires in the neighborhood of that City on Thursday and Friday last. Great damage was done to farms &c., along the line of the S. C. Railroad. A train loaded with cotton caught fire, and two cars with 80 bales were burned.

COURT WEEK.—Our Town was thronged during the past week—a larger number of visitors having arrived at our hotels than is usual during the session of our County Courts.

On Thursday the Magistrates met for the transaction of County business. The order to build a new jail was rescinded—$1,000 appropriated for the repair of the old—and a tax ordered to be levied to pay for the lot already purchased for the new.

Micajah Thomas was appointed Assistant Flour Inspector.

Arch'd McLean, Esq., was re-elected County Trustee. Fees reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent. on disbursements.

Messrs. G. Deming, C. D. Nixon, and Jas. M. Smith appointed Committee of Finance.

Messrs. Joel Williams, D. G. McRae, Duncan Shaw, Jas. McKethan, David McNeill, Henry Elliot, and Arch'd McCallum, Commissioners to run line between Cumberland and Harnett.

Taxes ordered for the ensuing year:

County uses,	20 cts.	on the Poll,	15	on Real Estate.
Jury "	15 "	"	8	"
Poor,	15 "	"	10	"
Deaf & Dumb,	2 "	"	1	"
State,	40 "	"	12	"
Jail,	12 "	"	6	"

In all, 104 cents on the poll, 52 cents on the $100 worth of real estate. This is a reduction of the County taxes almost equal to the increase of the State taxes.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.—The Magistrates of the County Court on Thursday last passed a vote of thanks to JAMES BANKS, Esq., for his antiquarian researches, and his services in exhuming from the rubbish of the County Court office, the Minute Docket from 1755 to 1780.

The Docket has been bound, in 5 vols., marked A, B, C, D, and E. Mr. Banks stated, in presenting them, that they were nearly complete, except from 1765 to 1772. That they contained evidence of the fact that Justices, who had acted as Magistrates of the King, became Magistrates of the State, as soon as the Congress which sat at Halifax declared against the Crown. That the records proved that during the whole War, the administration of justice was in Whig hands at Cross Creek; that the Court had never been molested or prevented from meeting quarterly; and except on one occasion, had not called in the aid of the Militia, and in that instance it was occasioned by a prevailing rumor, that all those who were notified to come in and take the oath of allegiance to the State, meant to do so upon the same day. At the close of that Court, the Militia received the thanks of the Court—no disturbance having arisen.

He stated further, that among the Volumes would be found, the oath of allegiance to the State, numerously signed, as well as an oath against a belief of "Transubstantiation;" likewise evidence of the interest manifested by the Court, in having clothes made for the use of the Whig army.

The preservation of the records, he said, had been to him a labor of love. There was much interesting historical information contained in them, which at some day might employ the pen of some future Historian of Cumberland—some one who might not aspire to write History, but who might find leisure in a less formal style, to write the

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF CUMBERLAND,
AND
CHRONICLES OF CROSS CREEK.

The Court appointed a Committee to have rebound, such other Books or Papers as might need it.

A STRONG GAME.—We copy the following from the Wilmington Herald:—

Cape Fear Bank.—The Raleigh Standard states that Daniel Dickson, of this town, has been appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, to represent the State in the meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, to be held here on the 15th inst. The Standard also says: "The Literary Board, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution unanimously, requesting the State's representative to vote to accept the charter. The Literary Fund, it is known, is largely invested in this Bank. The charter, we do not doubt, will be accepted."

Of course, the charter will be accepted. What with the vote of the State, and of those in and around Wilmington, who are directly and deeply interested in its acceptance, and of the great majority of the other stockholders who cannot have had an opportunity even to see the charter, much less deliberately to consider its provisions, "the charter, we doubt not, will be accepted."

But this resolution of the State authorities to vote on the question, caps the climax. The State passes a law taking away from individuals certain valuable privileges to which they were, as they supposed, inviolably entitled, and imposing upon them heavy burdens,—pretends to give them the privilege of voting whether to accept or reject these terms; and then in effect decides the question against them! The State pretends to make a contract with a parcel of individuals, *prescribes its own terms*, and hard terms too, and then steps in with a vote compelling them to accept their hard bargain! It is a proverb, that "it requires two to make a bargain;" but here we have a case in which the bargain is made by *one*, with or without the consent of the other.

This will be apparent when we state, that the State owns 5,444 shares, and individuals 9,556 shares. By the present charter, the State is entitled to one vote for every two individual votes represented at any meeting. Now suppose there be 4,000 individual votes present at the meeting on Thursday next, the State will have 2,000 votes. And the State vote, with 1,001 votes of individuals, will accept the new charter against the opposition of the other 2,999 individual votes. It is evident, therefore, that the State consummates this hard *bargain with itself.* Under these circumstances, we suppose that those who are opposed to the new charter will scarcely put themselves to the trouble of attending the meeting.

Speaking with an able and experienced Lawyer, and prominent and influential member of the late Legislature, from another county, on this subject a few days ago, before the above official announcement by the Standard, he scouted the idea of the State voting at all on the question. He denied the *right* to do so. And instanced the case of the amended charter of 1853 to the North Carolina rail road, which the State's vote alone would have accepted or rejected. But the State did not pretend to vote. It had no right to vote. And the individual stockholders rejected the amendment. Now this is a precisely similar case in principle. If the State had no such right then, it has none such now. If it was wrong to force individuals into a hard bargain with itself then, it is wrong now.

Another case may be cited. At the meeting of stockholders of the Bank, last year, when the question was taken whether to apply for a new charter, the State's proxy declined voting. He felt, doubtless, that it was a question for the individual stockholders to decide. If so then, still more so now.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER COMPANY.—The meeting of stockholders at Wilmington last week was found to be informal, for want of sufficient notice. Yet arrangements were made to perfect its plans at the meeting to be held on the 19th April.

The State was represented by the Hon. A. Rencher, and the meeting was very full.

A committee was appointed to obtain $100,000 of new *preferred* stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest, in order to pay off the debts of the company which amount to about that sum. The State's endorsement of $300,000 is not applicable to the payment of those debts.

We learn from a gentleman, who was present at the meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Central Railroad, at Greensboro' on Monday last, that the one million proffered by the State, and all the proposed amendments of the charter, were unanimously accepted. About $600,000 was represented. Among the changes made, one is that no stockholder can be chosen a Director who does not own stock to the amount of five shares.—*Salis. Watchman.*

The State Stock does not appear to have been represented. It is only in the Cape Fear Bank question that the State finds it necessary to force an acceptance of its charter.

The late Congress appropriated $40,000 for building a Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C.

THE REVENUE LAW.—The severities of this law are slowly developing themselves. The Sheriff of New Hanover has received a copy of it, and we find from some extracts which he has published, that the tax of ½ per cent. on merchants, merchant tailors, and jewellers, "who shall sell goods wares and merchandize," is to be paid on the 1st of April next, and on the 1st of April of every succeeding year, and that it is to be computed according to the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandize, made within the year preceding the 1st day of April." It would seem from this, that the tax this year will have a retro-active operation. But it is not exactly so. For the tax to be paid on the 1st of April the merchant obtains a license to do business for 12 months from that date. The result will be, however, that some of the merchants of this town, who sell liquors (the tax on which is 5 per cent.) who have heretofore paid a tax of from $8 to $20 a year, will, on the 1st of April, have to pay each about $2000, $1500, and so on down.

It does not appear that any article of produce is excepted from this tax; it seems to include all the cotton, flour, and other produce that a merchant may have bought during the year.

The tax is payable on the 1st day of April, the merchant making oath that he has given in a full account of all his purchases for the preceding year, (a thing which those who do not keep particular accounts will find it hard to do.) And if any one shall sell any goods without getting a license from the sheriff, he is to pay an additional tax of $100. Now the sheriff is likely to have a busy time of it on the 1st day of April, or a good many stores will have to be shut up.

The following are sections of the law:

24. On every merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell goods, wares, and merchandise, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon his capital. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent upon the capital so employed, to be paid by the seller. On every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines or nostrums as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty-five per cent. of the value, to be paid by the seller. On every commission merchant, one per cent. on the commission received by him. On every auctioneer, one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him. *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales made under an execution or order issuing from any court or from a justice of the peace, nor by any executor, administrator or trustee. ☞ The capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandize, made within the year preceding the first day of April. ☞ The commissions received by each commission merchant, shall be computed by the same time, and also the amount of such articles, not of the manufacture of the State, as are sent here to be sold by the consignees or agents of the owner. All distillers of spirits of turpentine, shall pay an annual tax of two dollars and fifty cents, on every distillery of a capacity of ten barrels and under; and on every distillery of a capacity between ten and fifteen barrels, an annual tax of three dollars and fifty cents; on every distillery of a capacity between fifteen and twenty barrels, an annual tax of five dollars; and on every one of a larger capacity than twenty barrels, an annual tax of ten dollars.

25. The bonds and notes payable to any such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, shall not be deemed part of his capital stock, but the interest on the same shall be taxed as other money at interest.

26. Every such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, engaged in business in any county, on the first day of April, shall apply to the sheriff of such county, and on paying the tax on his capital, estimated as aforesaid, the account of which he shall swear to in an affidavit subscribed and made before the sheriff, shall take a receipt therefor, and be allowed to carry on his business.

27. Every person opening such store, after the first day of April, shall pay the tax, or shall execute and deposit with the sheriff a bond, with good security, payable to the State of North Carolina, to pay the tax on the amount of all his purchases, including his present stock, to the first day of April next succeeding; and thereupon shall take from the sheriff a receipt for such tax or bond, and be allowed to carry on his business.

28. Every wholesale, commission, or retail merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell any goods, wares or merchandize, without first taking the receipt of the sheriff as in any of the foregoing sections of this chapter is provided, shall pay an additional tax of one hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall collect forthwith by distress with the other tax imposed on such merchant.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—A meeting in Salisbury has suggested a Convention at Newton, Catawba County, on the 21st inst., to devise ways and means for securing the individual subscription to this road.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—It appears that the late law of Congress requiring the pre-payment of postage on letters is to go into effect on the 1st day of April (next month) instead of January, as heretofore stated.

Foreign letters need not be pre-paid.

The postage on letters to be conveyed over 3000 miles, is 10 cents.

COFFEE.—In consequence of the light stock at Rio and at New Orleans, Rio coffee has risen, and is held at 10½ cents at New Orleans.

We see published in the papers, a letter from the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pa., taking ultra freesoil ground in relation to the slavery question. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Cameron is the man the know-nothings in the Pennsylvania Legislature tried to elect U. S. Senator. He was the know-nothing candidate. Pile on the proof!—*North Carolinian.*

And "Cameron is the man" whom the Locofocos not only "tried" but *did* "elect U. S. Senator." "Sauce for the goose", &c.

GEN. SCOTT.—We copied from Northern papers, some time ago, the particulars of bargains between Gen. Scott, Gen. Pierce, and Bishop Hughes, as to the Romish vote in 1852. Gen. Scott has published a letter declaring the statement, so far as he is concerned, "absolutely false."

Bishop Reynolds, of the Roman Catholic Church in North and South Carolina, died at Charleston on Wednesday last.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum qualified at the late term of Orange County Court as a Magistrate for the County and took his seat upon the Bench.

EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—COLUMBUS COUNTY. A writer in the Wilmington Herald thus notices the improvement in the condition of Columbus County since the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad:

"The benefits of the W. & M. R. R. cannot be over-estimated. Land that would only sell for twenty-five cents an acre, now is worth three and five dollars per acre. An intelligent resident of Whitesville, told me that the Railroad had certainly quadrupled the entire value of the county, and increased the amount of its exports more than ten fold. But, the true value of the county has not yet been appreciated; it lies in the value of the soil for farming purposes, alone. We are inclined to think that in this respect, it is superior to any county within a hundred miles of us. For cotton, it has the right climate and soil; and what is of the first importance, immense beds of marl and green sand have just been discovered, within three feet of the surface.

The State Geologist is now engaged in exploring the county, and has pronounced these beds of marl and sand to be equal to any he has ever seen, as a fertilizer. It is now a well known fact that the largest part of its territory is as well adapted to raising cotton as the best parts of South Carolina; and we confidently look forward to the time when Columbus will rival the best districts of that State, in its productions.

Some of the most energetic of its business men are now engaged in constructing a plank road from Whitesville, in a southern direction, to Iron Hill, principally for the conveyance of timber and naval stores, to the Railroad."

ANOTHER.—We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder, that a tract of land at Durham's Depot, on the line of the N. C. rail road, has been bought at $4,000, for which a few years ago the purchaser paid $225.

Are not such facts enough to arouse the people of Fayetteville?

It is pleasant, by the way, to hear of the prosperity of our neighbors. But it is *not* so pleasant to know that *our taxes* have been used and still will be used to insure that prosperity; whilst those who profit by them refuse to allow us not only any share of their taxes but even of our own to effect similar results. The county of Orange tells us in effect, through its legislators, that "our land has been increased in value 1600 per cent. in some instances by *your* votes and taxes; we have therefore all *we* want, and you are exceedingly green to expect us to give you anything *now.*"

THE CUBA NEGOTIATIONS.—We have given a large space to the remarkable documents in regard to the proposed purchase of Cuba, and to the actual conference of American Ministers at Ostend. They will be found of interest enough to reward the reader's attention.

It will be seen that the administration has been willing to give one hundred and twenty millions of dollars for Cuba! and that Spain has not even allowed the offer to be made. Should the remainder of the world around us, which "manifest destiny" proclaims must be ours, cost in the same proportion, we shall have to "pay for the whistle."

But the Ostend gentlemen propose a more costly mode still of acquiring Cuba. They propose, should Spain refuse $120,000,000, to take it from her by force, whenever it is determined, (by whom we are not informed, but the President we suppose,) that it is necessary to our safety that we should have it. The cost of this operation, with Spain, England and France, and "the rest of mankind," against us, would be more than $120,000,000 in money, to say nothing of reputation.

It is stated that "there is some trouble in the Cabinet regarding these documents. They were taken out of the hands of the public printer on Monday and carried to the executive mansion, where a special Cabinet meeting was held, and, after some hours, they were returned, whether in the condition they were sent to Congress, or some of the papers withdrawn, is not known. Mr. Soule feels that he has been badly treated, but he says that until the public have all the official facts before them, he does not feel at liberty to speak. He will not however, tamely submit to the official snubbing he has received."

The demand of $300,000 as indemnity for the Black Warrior case was preposterous. We do not see, so far, what notice Spain took of it. Certainly she did not comply with the demand.

One Way of Preserving Order.—A fight lately occurred in the legislature of New Mexico, when the speaker knocked down one, and attempted to shoot another member.

MARRIED,

In Randolph County, on the 6th inst. by Geo. W. Dorsett, Esq., Mr. GASTON PARKS to Miss SUSAN E., only daughter of Thomas Brooks, Post Master at Brush Creek.

In Wadesborough, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. C. A. Darby, Mr. JOHN LAMBERT of Greensboro', to Miss MARY JANE SMITH.

At the residence of John A. Johnson, in Chatham county, by Rev. O. F. Olmsted, Mr. GEO. W. FOUSHEE to Miss SUSAN C. STEDMAN, on the 27th ult.

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., QUENTIN BUSBEE, Esq., to Miss JULIA R. TAYLOR, daughter of the late Jas. F. Taylor, Esq.

DIED,

In Moore co., near Buffalo Church, on the 1st inst., in the 46th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTIAN WICKER, wife of D. W. Wicker, and daughter of R. and Catharine McIntosh. The deceased has left a kind and affectionate husband and three children, besides a large circle of relations and friends, to lament her loss.

But few persons have gone to the grave who had so large a number of devoted friends, for it may be said in the strictest truth, that all who knew her loved her. She was an intelligent, refined, and noble hearted woman, and a meek, humble and devoted christian. For the last ten or twelve years of her life she was a severe sufferer from bodily disease, and almost daily under some description of medical treatment. She greatly desired health, that she might be useful, but was always submissive and cheerful under the severest bodily afflictions. She looked forward with unfailing and unflagging confidence to the good time coming, and that time with her has come. Dying in the Lord she rests from her labors, and her sufferings and her works shall follow her.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church for the last thirty years, and like Enoch of old she served the Lord faithfully, and is not, for the Lord hath taken her. Blessed saint, thou art gone to the grave,—where angels watch thy soft repose.—Com.

In Duplin county, on the 13th ult., Mrs. ADELINE E. KINNEAIR, consort of Thomas J. Kinneair, Esq., aged 44 years, 4 months and 16 days.

In Richmond county, on the morning of the 4th inst., JONATHAN HAILEY, aged about 80 years.

At Baltimore, on the 3d inst., Mr. WILLIAMSON, recently a clerk in the hardware store of Mr. Wm. Booth, in this town.

At Oaklands, Duplin county, on the 3d inst., at the residence of her husband, Col. Christopher D. Hill, Mrs. EMILY HILL, in the 28th year of her age.

At Shreveport, Lou., on the 12th January, JOHN W. BURTON, Esq. Attorney at Law, son of Alfred Burton, Esq. of Beattie's Ford, N. C., aged 36.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 12.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7½ a 7¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7 a 7½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	a 8 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	a 7 75	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	65 a 70	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a 90	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2	¼ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Without change.
Cotton—We report a firm market to-day.
Flour—Good feeling. We advance quotations.
Corn—Quite firm.
Oats—Sales easily made at highest figure.
Yellow dip Turpentine $2, Scrape 1 10. Spirits 33 to 34.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 50, hard 1 60. Spirits 39 to 40. Tar 2 15. Corn 90. Cotton 8¼.

At New York, middling upland cotton 8½. Southern Flour firm at $9 to 9 75. Spirits 43 to 44.

At Charleston, cotton 7 to 9½, prices full.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,681,222 bales, against 1,893,520 last year. Decrease 212,298.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Orrell's Line.] March 8, Str Sun, with McLaurin in tow, with goods for A W Steel, J H & J Martine, W N Tillinghast, W H Carver.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] March 9, Str Fanny and Rowan with Myrover and Brooklyn in tow, with Passengers, and goods for S J Hinsdale, D Murphy, G W Lawrence, W & Overbaugh, D & W McLaurin, Cedar Falls Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, A W Steel, Ray & Pearce, F H Fries, C Montague, B A Howell & Co, J Kyle, Powers & Co, A Hunt, C Lutterloh, J & T Waddill, Troy & Marsh, B Rose, Dr Benbow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 9—Schr Arlington, fm Norfolk. 10—Schrs Swindell and Hayman, from Hyde county.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 82tf
Town papers copy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 82tf
Town papers copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the undersigned qualified as Administrator of William R. Valentine. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are required to present them for payment within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 23d March, at the Store of the deceased, on Hay Street, I shall expose to sale all his stock in trade, a horse, buggy, and other articles, including a stock of goods. Terms, 6 months credit—purchaser to give bond with approved security.

E. J. LILLY.

March 12. 82-3w
Town papers copy.

IF we lived only for ourselves Daguerreotypes would be nothing, but as we live for a future generation we should all have our pictures taken by CROWL, for one dollar and upwards, at his Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug store, Hay street, directly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

March 12. 82-

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE FAMILY CARRIAGE, good as new, for sale cheap. Apply at Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store.

March 9, 1855. 82-4t

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation, with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

March 8, 1855. 82*3w

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road at Bostick's Mills, in Richmond County, on Saturday the 24th of March, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly, granting an amendment to their Charter, which amendment is required to be accepted by the Stockholders of the said Plank Road Company.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

March 1, 1855. 82*2w

Fresh Camphine and Burning Fluid just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

March 12. 82-1m
Town papers copy.

TRUSSES.

ABDOMINAL Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments. Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.

A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.

Also, G. E. French Trusses.

Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandages; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Enema apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North East Corner Market Square.

March 12. 82-3m
Town papers copy.

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 19th April 1855. As business of importance will be before the meeting, a punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

March 10. 82-tm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having on the 5th of March, 1855, taken letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of John Evans, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate will make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of the said John Evans, dec'd, 2 miles below Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs; one close Carriage and Harness, one Buggy and Harness, one Road Wagon, and 4 pair Gear, 2 Timber Wagons, one Cart; one Piano Forte, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils, &c.; one patent Reaper, said to reap from 15 to 20 Acres per day; one lot Tun Timber, about 40,000 feet, and many other articles. Also, an unexpired Lease of 5 years in the Plantation known as the McNabb place.

Six months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with two approved securities.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.

March 5, 1855. 82*3t

PLANK ROAD STOCK
At Auction.

ON Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, 5 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road. Terms at sale.

TROY & MARSH.

March 10. 82

Soldiers of Robeson County.

CONGRESS having recently passed an act granting more Land to soldiers or their widows, who under the act of 1850 received less than 160 acres, the undersigned will attend to procuring Land Warrants for those who received their warrants through him under the former act; and also for any others that may seek his services. No land, no pay.

THO. A. NORMENT.

Lumberton, March 5. 82-3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Montgomery Cotton Factory, and of the lands and other property, by virtue of a deed of trust made by James W. McRae, which was advertised to take place at the factory on the 8th inst., is postponed to Thursday, the 19th of April next, at the same place. Terms then made known.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery, March 1. 82-*ts

MORSE'S CORDIAL,
Barry's Tricopherous,
Cod Liver Oil, (R. & C.,)
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Citrate Magnesia,
Congress Water,

For sale by J. N. SMITH.

March 12. 82-1m
Town papers copy.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity.

He intends remaining in this place until the first of July, and may be found at his room near the Market.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

To those who are in need of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Dr. Benbow takes pleasure in stating that he is behind in no improvement.

N. B. Persons from the country will find it much to their advantage to inform me as to the time when they intend visiting me.

March 6. 81-tf

Wanted,

A SMART ACTIVE SERVANT WOMAN—a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For such a one, well recommended, a fair price will be paid, for the remainder of the year. Inquire at this Office.

March 8, 1855. 81

SCOTCH ALE!

150 DOZ. EDINBURGH ALE. Also, an assortment of FRENCH PICKLES of superior flavor; also, SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS, BRANDY PEACHES in hermetically sealed tin canisters.

Just received by W. DRAUGHON.

March 8, 1855. 81-4w

Harper's Magazine, for March, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

1,700 ACRES LAND FOR SALE,
Also, SIX VEGRO MEN for Hire the remainder of this year.

I WILL sell 700 Acres of Land on Nicholson Creek, 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. There are four crops of Turpentine boxes on said Land opened this winter. Also, Six Hands for hire the remainder of the year.

Also, 1000 Acres immediately on both sides of the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road, 16 miles from Fayetteville. Terms accommodating.

Apply to C. G. McGREGOR.

March 6. 81-4t
Carolinian 4t.

TO PLANTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of "KETTLEWELL'S CHEMICAL SALTS," or, "RENOVATOR OF THE SOIL," acknowledged by those who have given it a fair trial, to be one of the best renovators of the soil, and fertilizers in the production of Cotton and Corn, that has ever been offered to the public; said to be far superior to Guano alone, in that it not only stimulates the growth of vegetation, but supplies durably a deficiency in the soil for the above productions, adding greatly to its yield. Pamphlets explanatory of the character of the article, will be furnished those desiring them, and orders for the Renovator will be promptly attended to by HENRY NUTT, agent for the State of North Carolina, at Wilmington.

March 7. 81-1m

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment.—A Miraculous Cure of Ulcerous Sores.—Augustus Cook, a compositor in the office of one of the papers published in Philadelphia, was afflicted for a long time with scrofulous sores on his arms and legs, his case in the end became so desperate, that it appeared evident he must forsake his employment. A friend, however, persuaded him to use Holloway's Ointment, and to take the Pills according to the printed directions, which he did. After a short time he found himself considerably better, and by persevering with these remedies, in a few weeks he was completely cured, and is now able to work with renewed vigor.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD CO.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th day of MARCH, at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the amended Charter offered by the late Legislature.

A full attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is desired.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & C. Plank Road Co.

Feb'y 20, 1855. 77-tt

NEW BOOKS.

A Fourth supply of Ruth Hall; Wikoff's My Courtship and its consequences; Third supply of Heart's Ease; Nelly Bracken; What not; Dr. Valentine's Comic Lectures; Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne; Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette; Third supply of the Lamplighter; The American Sportsman, illustrated, by Lewis; History of the Expedition of Braddock, by Sargeant; Third supply of Fudge Doings; Fourth supply of Little Ferns; W. Chambers' Travels in America; May and December, a tale of Wedded Life; The Mystic Tie, or American Handbook of Masonry. With a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
FIRST CLASS
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at WEAR'S,
At Seventy-Five Cents.
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

For 1855; price $1; for sale by

Feb 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

TURPENTINE LANDS.

WE will sell **1000** Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C. }
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

STEAMER CHESTERFIELD.
Captain ALEX. McKENZIE.

THIS Boat is now running regularly between Charleston, Georgetown and Cheraw.

Freight consigned to the Agents in Charleston and Georgetown when shipped by the Chesterfield will be forwarded free of Commissions.

Agent at Charleston, S. & L. MOWRY & CO.
" " Georgetown, E. WATERMAN.
" " Cheraw, DAN'L A. HORN.

Cheraw, Feb'y 1855. 74-3m

Sash, Blinds and Doors.
G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

M. A. BAKER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons
—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

BLANKS for sale at this office.

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, on Bow Street.

Feb. 14, 1855. 75-tf

Town papers copy.

RAMSEY & BRO.,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.

August 29, 1854. 26tf

W. H. MARSH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 16. 67-8m

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 17tf

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

TARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 *Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)*
PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

J. G. SMITH,
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15. 1854. 32-tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

FACTORY HANDS WANTED.

IN consequence of the marriage of several of the weavers in the Rockfish Factory, a number of respectable young girls, as well as a few families, can obtain employment. Apply either at the Factory or at the Ware House in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15. 70tf

CURL YOUR HAIR.
KROLLERION.

THE Receipt for making this Celebrated Compound, (lately introduced into this country,) will be sent by the subscriber to any person in the United States or Canadas, for $1. The KROLLERION will curl or wave the hair in the most beautiful manner. Any person having the most coarse and uncouth looking hair, can transform it into the MOST BEAUTIFUL, by the use of this article. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents, and with this receipt any one can make it equally good in every respect, to that sold at $3 per bottle. If preferred, a package of Krollerion ready made, will be sent free of postage, instead of the receipt, with directions for preparing it in liquid form, and full directions for use. Send all letters, post-paid, to

H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

Jan'y 23, 1855. 69-3m

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Evans, J G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. L. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McMillarin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

Second Fall and Winter Stock.
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWLS,

with a large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools, Agricultural Implements, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Saddlery and Leather, Heavy articles in the Drug line, Ready-made Clothing, and Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville.

JESSUP & CO.

July 1, 1854. 10-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

Elementary Spellers, five groce.—Just received.

Oct. 18, 1854. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.

Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.

Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.
Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

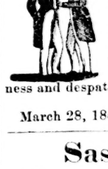
July 5, 1854. 11tf

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.
A. E. TAYLOR,
(Opposite the New Female College,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.
GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

May 26, 1854. JNO. M. ROSE. 300Y

EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

Blue and ***Pink Printed,***
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
Painted, and
Cream Colored
DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 6. 1854. 55-tf

CAMPBELL'S CLUB-HOUSE GIN

THE Subscribers, importers of the staple productions of Holland and its Colonies, offer to the public, their brand of Club House Gin, contained in cases of 12 Dutch flasks each. This Gin is of a quality and fineness heretofore unknown in commerce, being the pure spirit, in its finest drinkable condition and flavor, such as is used in the first Club Houses in Holland. It is expressly made for us, under the superintendence of our partner, Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, established for many years in Rotterdam.

It is confidently recommended to our friends, and particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that has no equal in this market.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 4 Pine St.,

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

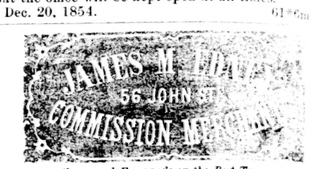
Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1853. 51-tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61-6m



Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE BOUGHT IN
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE BOUGHT IN
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, R. H. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Ogden, N. W. Woodlin, and others

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring.

R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64-tf

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70-tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES.

Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44-tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn all persons not to trade for a certain Note of hand, held by J. C. McLaurin, against the subscriber, for $350, dated March 14th, 1854, with a credit of $135, as I have not received value for said Note, and consequently will not pay it unless compelled by law.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Queensdale, Robeson Co., Feb. 15. 80-*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity, To Spring Term 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert McPherson and wife,
versus
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, Mary Johnson, John M. Johnson.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson, and John M. Johnson are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

Feb'y 27, 1855. 80-6t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 8, 1854. 75-*tf